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ABSTRACT

An explanation of the need for civil defense in nuclear and natural disasters is presented. A brief historical background of civil defense is given. Major topics include: (1) Types of disasters, (2) Probable objectives of a nuclear attack on the United States, (3) The major defensive measures against a nuclear attack, (4) Some reasons for low probability of direct hits on all targets in the United States, (5) Possibility of enemy intentional use of fallout as a means of destruction, (6) Basic goals of military and civil defense, (7) The two major functions of civil defense, and (8) Operational definition of civil defense. Also included are a panel discussion of four reasons why an enemy will not be able to hit all targets in the United States and a test. (CK)

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JUNE 1972

HS-6.1

CIVIL DEFENSE, U.S.A.

A Programmed Orientation to Civil Defense

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UNIT 1

CIVIL DEFENSE - PROTECTION AGAINST WHAT?

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STAFF COLLEGE DEFENSE CIVIL PREPAREDNESS AGENCY • BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

ED 074311

CIVIL DEFENSE, U. S. A.

UNIT 1

CIVIL DEFENSE - PROTECTION AGAINST WHAT?

HS-6.1--June 1972

NOTICE: The name of the OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE was changed to DEFENSE CIVIL PREPAREDNESS AGENCY. This change came too late to be reflected in the textual material of this course.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - DEFENSE CIVIL PREPAREDNESS AGENCY

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HOW TO USE THESE MATERIALS

This may be your first experience with "programmed" instruction. A few words of explanation will help you get the most out of it.

The course subject matter itself is presented to you in small steps called "frames." In each frame you are required to do something. In most cases you are asked to fill in a blank by writing a word, a phrase, or perhaps a complete sentence. The information you need to do this is supplied by the program, often within the same frame. Sometimes, though, you will have to remember the information from previous frames, but even so, you should have little difficulty completing any of the frames. They progress slowly, with repetition, to increase learning.

Here are the first two frames taken from the course to illustrate how programmed materials should be completed:

1. "Disaster" is a word that strikes fear in the heart of man. Acts of nature (such as Hurricane Camille in 1969 and the Los Angeles earthquake of 1970) and acts of man (such as war) are both _____.

Reading carefully, you can see that the sentence with the blank can best be completed by writing in the word "disasters." Frame 2 below carries the point further, building on what you learned in Frame 1.

2. Disasters caused by nature generally affect only a portion of a nation, but a war can engulf an entire _____ and must be considered the ultimate _____.

Again, you should have little difficulty deciding that the first blank requires the word "nation" and the second blank the word "disaster."

Throughout this program the word(s) which you should have written in each frame are found on the page immediately following the frame.

You may wish to write your answers on a separate sheet of paper. Then the unit books can be used more than once, by you for review or by someone else.

Ready to begin? Read Frame 1 at the top of Page 1. Fill in the blank, in the book or on a separate sheet of paper, then turn the page. At the top of Page 1a, in Frame 1a, is the word which you should have written in the blank in Frame 1. You can see that this method of study allows you to check your work as you go. If you are wrong (and you will seldom be wrong if you read and work carefully), you can restudy the frame to find what may have been the trouble.

Next read Frame 2, Page 2. Fill in the blanks and then check your answers by looking at those provided in Frame 2a, Page 2a. Continue in this manner all the way through the top portion of the book until the last page. There you will find instructions which say, "Return to the beginning of Unit 1 and continue with Frame 13." Frame 13 is directly below Frame 1. Now go through the middle section of the book. When you have finished it, return to Frame 25, Page 1, and complete the lower part of the book. Each unit book in the program is set up in this way.

Occasionally, the program will ask you to look at, or read, a panel. All panels for a unit are found in the back of that unit book and are prominently numbered for easy identification. For example, look at Frame 15, Unit 1. You could not complete this frame without referring to Panel 1 found in the back of Unit 1, Page 13.

Some frames have blanks with an asterisk (*) before them. An asterisk means that the blank can be completed correctly in your own words. In these blanks, it is the meaning of your answers that is important, not the precise wording. You will have to judge for yourself whether or not you have the same meaning as that intended by the program. Look at the answers for Frame 21 which are given on Page 9a, and you will see why the first blank does not have an (*) and the second one does.

Naturally, it is possible for you to look at the answer page before you complete a frame. In this way you will never be wrong. Also, you will not learn much about civil defense. The course has been designed to be used only one way--by first filling in the frame and then checking the answer.

Please read carefully the "Introduction" found in each unit book before you begin work on that unit. The introductions contain information which will help in your understanding of the subject matter.

You will need a student number for use on Answer Cards or for any correspondence about the home study course. Your Social Security number will be the student number...so include your Social Security number wherever a student number is required.

You should have a total of five books and five postcard answer cards. When you have finished Unit 1, complete an answer card for the Unit 1 test; mark the unit number and your student number on the card. Fill in your name and address, and mail the card to Staff College. The card will be scored and returned to you. Meanwhile, proceed with Unit 2, and so on.

When your test card for Unit 5 has been scored, it will be returned to you, along with the final examination. Your certificate for the course is sent at the time that your scored final examination card is returned to you.

One special note. In many jurisdictions the Civil Defense Coordinator goes by that title. In others, he is called a Civil Defense Director. We have used the first title throughout this course, since the use of both would have created confusion.

Suggested rest or break periods are given at the beginning of each unit book and also at their respective places in the text. The average time for completing the entire program of five units and final examination is twelve to fifteen hours. Try to finish the course within three months from time of enrollment.

Good luck!

INTRODUCTION

Unit 1 Purpose: To explain the need for civil defense in nuclear and natural disasters.

An examination of the history of armaments shows that they have been influenced not only by advances in technology but by the development of effective countermeasures for defense against them. The spear became outmoded with the development of the shield and armor. The crossbow, which could penetrate armor, forced strategists to revise their defensive techniques, stressing mobility and natural cover. This, in turn, spurred the development of more lethal offensive weapons. Gas was a potentially effective weapon in World War I, but when soldiers were equipped with gas masks, it became relatively ineffectual.

During World War II mass bombing of cities seemed to be the ultimate weapon, and for a while it helped to bring country after country to defeat. But improved warning systems (radar, developed in England), high performance interceptor aircraft, and high altitude antiaircraft guns all contributed to reduce the effectiveness of mass bombing. However, these military countermeasures alone were not enough, and great destruction still could be achieved. This led to the introduction of another element in defensive planning which had to do with protecting the most vital natural resource of all--people. Thus, for the first time on a large scale, military defense was supplemented by, and integrated with, civil defense. In World War II, this took the form, primarily, of civilian bomb shelters.

The situation today, with nuclear delivery systems being the big new element in the offensive picture, is similar to, yet different from, that which existed in England and Europe during World War II. This existence of both similarities and differences in the situation has been the cause of considerable misunderstanding and confusion concerning the goals of our present civil defense program. One purpose of this first unit is to reduce the confusion by explaining the relationship between military defense planning and civil defense planning in the "nuclear age."

An effective civil defense program is also an important element of our protection against natural disasters. The primary goal in either type of disaster is the same: the maximum survival of people and the maximum protection of property. Therefore, a second purpose of this unit is to point out the need for civil defense in natural disasters.

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF CIVIL DEFENSE

An Office of Civilian Defense was created during World War II to establish plans for the effective mobilization of civilians in the event of a direct attack on the United States. When the war ended, this office was dissolved. The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (Public Law 81-920) created the Federal Civil Defense Administration and provided the basic legal authority for a modern civil defense program designed to cope with the realities of the nuclear age. This basic Act was amended in 1958 by PL 85-606 to provide a system of civil defense with responsibility vested jointly in the Federal Government, the various states, and their political subdivisions, and to permit federal contribution of funds and the grant or loan of materiel to states and local civil defense organizations.

In 1961, under Executive Order 10952, the President divided the responsibility for the civil defense effort between the Office of Emergency Planning (OEP) and the Office of the Secretary of Defense. OEP was given the role of developing overall plans concerning: (1) the roles of the various federal agencies in civil defense planning; (2) interstate civil defense agreements; (3) long-range postattack recovery programs; and (4) federal aid to localities in the event of civil disasters. The Secretary of Defense was charged with: (1) planning and implementing specific federal civil defense programs; and (2) providing specific aid to state and local civil defense efforts. Also during 1961 and 1962, civil defense functions were assigned to 29 federal agencies by a series of Executive Orders.

In 1964, responsibilities of the Secretary of Defense granted under EO 10952 were redelegated to the Secretary of the Army, who redelegated them to the Director, Office of Civil Defense (OCD). These responsibilities of OCD will be described in the programmed instruction to follow.

In January 1972, through a mutual agreement with the Office of Emergency Preparedness (formerly Office of Emergency Planning--see above), the Office of Civil Defense voluntarily broadened its assistance to local communities to include preparations for natural disasters.

NOTE: Rest Break - After Frame 16.

1. "Disaster" is a word that strikes fear in the heart of man. Acts of nature (such as Hurricane Camille in 1969 and the Los Angeles earthquake of 1970) and acts of man (such as war) are both _____.

TURN THE PAGE

DO NOT READ DOWN THE PAGE

Do not start on this frame until you have finished the top row of this book. (See instructions above.)

13. If an enemy needed to use all of his delivery systems in order to hit all of the targets in the United States, but 30% of those systems were thwarted by our military and civil defense, his remaining force would be * _____ to destroy all targets. Thus two reasons why an enemy might be unable to hit all possible targets in the United States are:

(1) our * _____ and

(2) his * _____.

---

25. As was mentioned in the beginning of this unit, civil defense also plays an active part in reducing the adverse effects of natural disasters. Whether the threat is a flood, an earthquake, or some other type of natural disaster, civil defense is invaluable in reducing the number of lives lost and in minimizing damage to property. Clearly, an effective civil defense program is an excellent defense against the effects of both _____ and _____ disasters.

1a. disasters

13a. *insufficient (or unable)

(1) *our military and civil defenses

(2) *his lack of sufficient delivery systems

25a. nuclear)
) Either order
natural)

2. Disasters caused by nature generally affect only a portion of a nation, but a war can engulf an entire _____ and must be considered ce ultimate _____.

---

14. To hit a target, a shot must be accurate in aim. Also, the shot must be made from a reliable weapon, i.e., one that doesn't jam, etc. Thus, the two remaining factors which reduce the probability that an enemy would be able to hit all targets in the United States are: _____ and _____.

---

26. Civil defense has two important functions.

(1) *_____.

(2) *_____.

2a. nation

disaster

14a. (1) accuracy

(2) reliability

26a. (1) *protect against the effects of nuclear weapons

(2) *protect against the effects of natural disasters

3. During World War II, the United States was relatively free from threat of direct attack. However, with the development of modern weapons and delivery systems, the people of the United States are no longer free from the *_____.

---

15. Look at Panel 1 on Page 13. Four reasons for the low probability of hits on <u>all</u> targets in the United States are illustrated. What are they?

Example on Panel 1	Reason
1.	*_____
2.	*_____
3.	*_____
4.	*_____

---

27. This is a good time to discuss what civil defense really is operationally. Perhaps you have thought of civil defense as a separate organization of some kind which comes in to take over during a disaster situation. This is not a true picture. Civil defense is local government and the private sector of a community working together in an emergency to save lives and reduce damage to property. In the process they make <u>planned</u> use of whatever community resources are needed--resources being both people and things. These resources may be found within the local government itself, or they may also be within the private sector. Thus, civil defense involves both the _____ and the _____ _____ of a community, though local government has the primary responsibility and assumes leadership in planning.

3a. *threat of direct attack

15a. (1) *Our military and civil defense

(2) *The enemy's probable lack of sufficient delivery systems

(3) *Probable limited accuracy of enemy delivery systems

(4) *Probable limited reliability of enemy delivery systems

27a. government)
) Either order
private sector)

4. In a direct nuclear attack on the United States, an enemy would not only seek to destroy our people, but also would seek to prevent us from being able to take retaliatory action, i.e., to strike back. It is most likely, then, that the primary objective of such an attack upon the United States would not be just to inflict damage, but rather to *_____.

---

16. Since it is unlikely that an enemy could hit all possible targets in the United States, precise predictions concerning specific targets or the weight of an attack cannot be made. Can you now without any help list four reasons why it is unlikely that an enemy would be able to hit all targets?

(1) *_____

(2) *_____

(3) *_____

(4) *_____

---

28. Local government provides essential services to the community on a normal day-to-day basis, for example, protection from fires and crime. In a disaster, local government must continue to provide these _____ _____.

4a. *destroy our capability to retaliate in kind.

16a. (1) *Military defense)
(2) *Lack of sufficient delivery systems) Any order
(3) *Limited accuracy)
(4) *Limited reliability)

THIS IS A GOOD TIME TO TAKE A SHORT BREAK.

28a. essential services

5. The United States has strong military defense capabilities which make probable our swift retaliation in case of an enemy attack. An enemy could not consider an attack upon those defense capabilities to be successful if it resulted in only limited damage to them. An enemy's objective, then, is likely to be *_____

_____.

---

17. You will learn about nuclear explosions later, but at this point it will be useful for you to know something about radioactive fallout from nuclear explosions. The tiny, radioactive particles that are formed in a nuclear explosion are called _____.

---

29. However, a disaster may create unusual requirements for which there are no regularly established services. Or the disaster may create a need for more resources, such as shelters or medical personnel, than the local government itself possesses. Local government has the responsibility to see that such new or unusual needs are met. This is one reason why local officials need to anticipate which services and resources will be needed in a _____ situation and plan for those services to be provided.

5a. *destroy our military defense and, thus, the retaliatory capability of the United States.

17a. fallout

(The word "fallout" as used in this course always means radioactive fallout.)

29a. disaster

6. An attack upon the United States which employed nuclear weapons would probably utilize a variety of delivery methods (for example, ICBM's). Can you name some of these methods?

   (1) ICBM (Intercontinental Ballistic Missile).

   (2) *_____aunched from _____.

   (3) *_____.

---

18. Sufficient concentrations of fallout close by are fatal to human life. These concentrations may be carried by the wind and fall great distances from a nuclear explosion. Consequently, even if a nuclear bomb did not hit on or close to a target city, for example, it might still kill people in the city because of the _____ from the explosion.

---

30. If the capability to provide the <u>additional</u> services and/or resources needed in a disaster is not available in local government (and it usually is not), there is the possibility that it exists in the private sector of the community. In that case, local government seeks the cooperation of the private sector in planning for _____ operations and in helping to provide *_____

_____.

6a. These are generally considered to be the major attack delivery systems:

(1) ICBM (Intercontinental Ballistic Missile)

(2) *Missiles launched from submarines.

(3) *Manned bombers.

18a. fallout

30a. disaster

*the additional essential services and/or resources which are needed in the disaster situation.

7. The probable major attack delivery systems are:

	System	Warning Time
(1)	_____	_____
(2)	_____	_____
(3)	_____	_____

Next to each system specify whether you think the probable warning time would be in seconds, minutes, hours, days, or none.

---

19. A direct nuclear hit on a target destroys most or all of both the target and its population by heat and blast effects. If, for some reason, a direct hit cannot be made, it is still possible to destroy the (target/population) _____ indirectly by means of fallout; thus, an enemy might intentionally aim a nuclear missile to hit outside of and upwind from a major target area in order to expose the population to _____.

---

31. In the civil defense function, then, the local government has the _____ responsibility to provide protection for its citizens. However, it seeks the active cooperation of the _____ _____ of the community in fulfilling this responsibility.

7a.

System	Warning Time
(1) ICBM	Minutes
(2) Submarine-launched missile	Minutes
(3) Manned bombers	Hours

19a. population

fallout

31a. primary

private sector

8. Due to the short warning time it gives, the basic vehicle likely to be used in an attack is the missile. The kind of warhead likely to be carried on the missile would be of the _____ type.

---

20. One specific aspect of military defense is that it is designed to reduce the number of weapons which may detonate on the United States. In general, then, a major goal of military defense is to *_____

_____.

---

32. Now to review a few points. Modern weapons and delivery systems increase the possibility of a direct attack on the United States. Thus, for the first time, the people of the United States are vulnerable to the threat of nuclear weapons. Along with our military defense against such weapons, we also need _____ _____ to help our citizens.

8a. nuclear (atomic, hydrogen, etc.)

20a. *reduce the number of all weapons which detonate on the United States

---

32a. civil defense

9. A meaningful capability to limit the damage of a determined nuclear attack requires an integrated, balanced combination of active and passive defenses. Our objective, then, is to * _____ the damage of a nuclear attack by employing * _____ and * _____ defensive measures.

---

21. Our military defense is designed to reduce the number of enemy weapons that get through to targets in the United States. (Military/Civil) _____ defense is designed to protect against the effects of * _____.

---

33. Military and civil defense perform separate but related functions. The military endeavors to * _____ while civil defense is concerned with * _____ _____.

9a. *limit

*active)
) Either order
*passive)

21a. Civil

*those weapons that get through

33a. *limit the number of weapons that get through

*minimizing the effect of those weapons that do get through.

10. Since we know the possibility of a direct nuclear attack upon the United States now exists, we must maintain passive defense measures as a means of limiting damage to the people. Civil defense provides these _____ _____ measures.

---

22. Civil defense, of which the shelter program is one part, is designed to limit the damage resulting from the weapons that do get through the _____ _____. It is obvious that _____ defense is necessary to complement the military defense.

---

34. The two primary uses of shelters discussed in this unit are to provide protection from _____ and _____.

10a. passive defense

22a. military defense

civil

34a. fallout)
) Either order
blast)

11. It is not probable that an enemy could destroy, or even hit, all possible targets in the United States. Our military defense capability is one deterrent to his doing so. Another deterrent is based on the defense measures which make up our _____ _____.

---

23. Military and civil defense are the two major aspects of our national defense. The goal of military defense is *_____ _____; as a complement of military defense, the major goal of civil defense is*_____ _____.

---

35. An effective civil defense program not only provides protection against the effects of a nuclear attack, but also includes protection against _____ _____.

11a. civil defense

23a. *to reduce the number of weapons that get through

*to cope with the effects of nuclear weapons that get through the military defense

---

35a. natural disasters

12. We hear a lot about the relative strength of the forces of a potential attacker. However, all estimates indicate that, with our current military defense capability, an attacker would not have enough delivery systems, such as manned bombers and missiles, to destroy all targets. Therefore, a third reason why an enemy could not hit all possible targets is a lack of * _____.

---

24. Fallout from a nuclear attack is a major threat in both likely and unlikely target areas. Blast is a major threat in likely target areas. Shelters, which will be discussed in detail later as a part of the civil defense program, provide protection against the effects of both blast and fallout. If an attack came, your margin of safety would be increased in a _____.

---

36. Operationally, civil defense can be said to be *_____

_____

_____.

12a. *sufficient delivery systems

(Return to the beginning of Unit 1 and continue with Frame 13.)

24a. shelter

(Return to the beginning of Unit 1 and continue with Frame 25.)

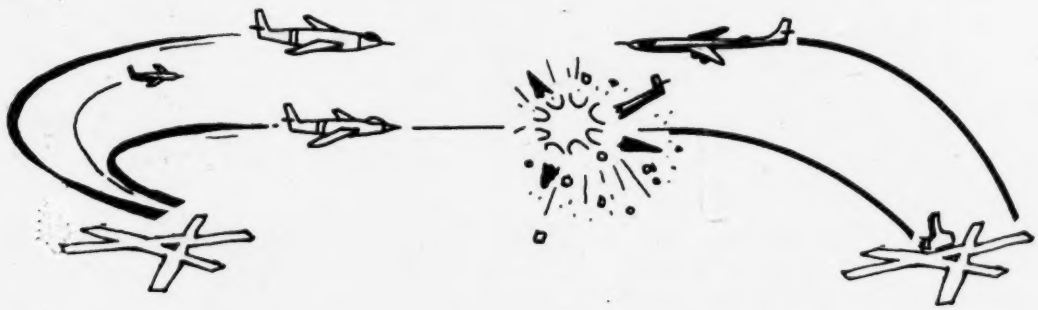
36a. *Local government operating in an emergency, or a disaster, with the planned assistance of the private sector and planned use of total community resources, as required.

(This is the end of Unit 1. Take a rest break, and then do the Unit 1 Test, Page 15.)

PANEL 1

FOUR REASONS WHY AN ENEMY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO HIT ALL TARGETS IN THE UNITED STATES

1



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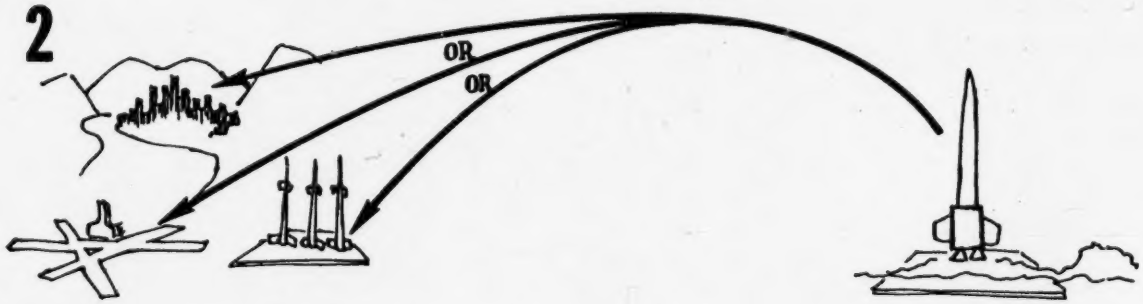

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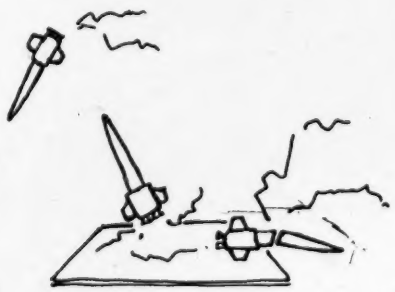


CIVIL DEFENSE, U. S. A.

A Programmed Orientation to Civil Defense

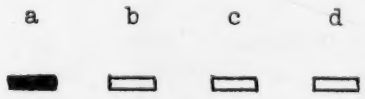
TEST

on

UNIT 1 - CIVIL DEFENSE - PROTECTION AGAINST WHAT?

INSTRUCTIONS:

Do not look at this test until you have completed Unit 1. When you have completed Unit 1, take this test. Select the one answer for each question which in your opinion is the best answer. Mark the answer on the postcard answer form provided, using a soft lead pencil. Make a heavy mark completely covering the space between the lines of the answer you select. For example, if your answer for the first question were "a," you would mark the answer card as follows:



Please note that your Student Number is on the envelope containing your course materials. BE SURE to enter this Student Number and this Unit Number in the spaces provided on the answer card. When you have marked your answers on the card, mail it to Staff College.

1. One fundamental difference between disasters caused by nature and those caused by man (such as a nuclear attack) is:

   a. shelter is needed for nuclear and not natural disasters.

   b. warning is needed for nuclear and not natural disasters.

   c. most of the nation is affected by nuclear and not natural disasters.

   d. medical treatment is needed for injured in nuclear and not natural disasters.

2. Which one of the following methods of attack would <u>least</u> likely be used to launch an attack on the United States?

   a. Missiles launched from submarines.

   b. ICBM's (Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles).

   c. Manned bombers used as missile "launch platforms."

   d. Amphibious landing forces.

3. A fallout shelter system and the military defense program must exist together because:

   a. Department of Defense agencies are involved with the promotion of each program.

   b. an effective fallout shelter system is required to prevent the enemy from nullifying the military defense.

   c. the military defense is required to prevent the enemy from nullifying an effective fallout shelter system.

   d. the system and program are not mutually supporting; coexistence is not necessary when viewed from tactical considerations.

4. A complete and active civil defense program is an excellent defense against both:

   a. nuclear and natural disasters.

   b. thermal and immediate radiation.

   c. shock wave and thermal damage.

   d. ocean and space disasters.

5. Which of the actions listed below, if taken by the United States, might lead an enemy to deliberately aim nuclear weapons outside of and upwind from probable target areas in order to destroy the target population by fallout?

   a. Increasing the number of licensed public fallout shelters.

   b. Significantly increasing the number of draft call-ups, with accompanying wide publicity.

   c. Obvious preparation by local communities for increased readiness.

   d. Improving and increasing our military defenses, including antiballistic missile defenses.

6. One planning assumption made by the United States is that the missile would be the basic vehicle which would be used for an enemy attack. Which one of the characteristics of missiles listed below makes this a creditable assumption?

   a. Missiles are cheaper to produce than manned bombers.

   b. Missiles are more accurate than manned bombers.

   c. Missile use gives the shortest warning time to the defender.

   d. There is no defense against the missile which is armed with a nuclear warhead.

7. Operationally, civil defense can be defined as being:

   a. an expert emergency organization in a community which assumes the work of local government officials in a disaster.

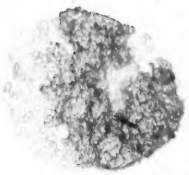
   b. citizens in a community who come in when a disaster strikes and volunteer to be responsible for the government's emergency tasks.

   c. the private sector of a community.

   d. the government and private sectors of a community working together in a planned way during a disaster.

8. In coping with the situations resulting from natural disasters (floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, etc.) local civil defense programs have proved that:

a. such programs are invaluable in reducing the number of lives lost and in reducing damage.



such programs are beyond the capability of local government.

there is need for increased federal intervention and funding.

d. defense programs are unnecessary.

9. It is not probable that an enemy could hit all possible targets in the United States. There are four basic reasons for this. Which ONE reason shown below is NOT applicable here?

a. Lack of sufficient nuclear weapons delivery systems.

b. All of the most probable targets are in concealed and blast-proof areas.

c. Accuracy of all delivery systems is limited.

d. Weapons and delivery are not entirely reliable.

10. The major goal of military defense (in relation to civil defense) is to:

a. prevent riots and sabotage.

b. provide shelter for the public.

c. reduce the number of all weapons which might detonate on the United States.

d. reduce the number of targets for missiles and thus increase our vulnerability.

REFERENCES*

1. Annual Report. Department of Defense, Office of Civil Defense.

   These reports describe the operational achievements of the Office of Civil Defense during each fiscal year, together with the events and developments which will have a continuing impact on the civil defense program. Source: (1)

2. Civil Defense. MP-54, Department of Defense, Office of Civil Defense.

   This report discusses the many aspects of the civil defense program. For example: Fallout and Radiation, Shelters--Public and Private and a Personal-Preparedness Check List. Source: (1)

3. Civil Defense And the Public; An Overview of Public Attitude Studies. MP-62, Department of Defense, Office of Civil Defense.

   This report completed by the University of Pittsburgh provides a general overview of the state of public attitudes, levels of knowledge, and behavior. Source: (1)

4. Disaster Preparedness, Volume One, Office of Emergency Preparedness, January 1972.

   A comprehensive study of the types of major natural disasters experienced in the United States with findings and potential solutions to prevent or minimize the loss of life and damage to property. The main thrust of the report points to the need for improvement in disaster preparedness at all levels. Source: (3)

5. In Time of Emergency. H-14, Department of Defense, Office of Civil Defense, March 1968.

   This booklet contains general information and guidance for nuclear attack and natural disaster emergencies. Source: (1)

*The sources from which these items may be obtained are indicated by source code numbers immediately following the descriptions of the items. The code is explained on page 21.

6. Kahn, H. On Thermonuclear War. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1960.

   This book is concerned with the feasibility of conducting thermonuclear war and the possibilities for survival. There are three parts, delivered as lectures by the author at Princeton: the nature and feasibility of thermonuclear war; the formulation and testing of objectives and plans; and a section on World Wars I and II, with projections for World War III. The appendix contains suggestions for a civil defense program. Source: (3)

7. Kahn, H. Thinking About the Unthinkable. New York: The Hearst Corporation, 1966.

   This book explains in nontechnical language the methods and strategy that influence the nuclear defense of the West. Source: (3)

8. Martin, T. L. & Latham, Donald C. Strategy For Survival. Tucson, Arizona: University of Arizona Press, 1963.

   This book is a comprehensive summary of available facts on civil defense and thermonuclear war woven together into a coherent picture of the total problem. Source: (3)

9. Staff College Course Catalog. Battle Creek, Michigan: Office of Civil Defense, Staff College.

   Describes the courses offered at the Office of Civil Defense Staff College. Source: (1)

10. Wigner, Eugene P. (Ed.) Survival and the Bomb. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1969.

    This book explores in an objective way the political and emotional attitudes regarding the many controversies of civil defense, of which the antiballistic missile is only a part. Source: (3)

11. Wigner, Eugene P. (Ed.) Who Speaks for Civil Defense? New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1968.

    This book is a collection of the best nontechnical statements on various aspects of civil defense. Source: (3)

EXPLANATION OF SOURCE CODE

Source Symbols

(1) U. S. Army AG Publications Center
Civil Defense Branch
2800 Eastern Boulevard (Middle River)
Baltimore, Maryland 21220

(2) The Superintendent of Documents
U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C. 20402

(3) The publisher.

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